

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1968

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 1301, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. W. R. Poage (chairman) presiding.

Present: Representatives Poage, Abbitt, Jones of Missouri, Purcell, O'Neal, de la Garza, Teague of California, Goodling, Burke, Mayne, Zwach, Kleppe, and Myers.

Also present: Christine S. Gallagher, clerk; William C. Black, general counsel; and L. T. Easley, staff consultant.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will please come to order.

We are met this morning to consider H.R. 16451, a bill suggested by the Department of Agriculture to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

I believe that Dr. Anderson will speak for the Department this morning and present the problem. In the meantime, we have a wire from B. Kleberg Johnson, and a statement by Dr. M. R. Clarkson, executive secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which will be made a part of the record at this point.

We also have a statement from Mr. C. W. McMillan—rather, a letter of the American National Cattlemen's Association. Do you desire to have that inserted into the record?

Mr. McMILLAN. I would appreciate that being done.

The CHAIRMAN. This letter, together with the others already mentioned, will be made a part of the record following Dr. Anderson's statement.

(H.R. 16451, together with a letter dated March 28, 1968, from the Secretary of Agriculture, follow:)

[H.R. 16451, 90th Cong., second sess.]

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in carrying out operations or measures to prevent or retard, suppress, or control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Central America where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the

United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the several governments of Central America shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands and properties in each nation and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the several governments of Central America, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and for the employment of civilian nationals of the several nations of Central America.

SEC. 3. The governments of Central America, for the purposes of this Act, mean the governments for those countries located between the Republic of Columbia and the Republic of Mexico.

SEC. 4. In carrying out this Act the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to cooperate with other public and private organizations and individuals.

SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1968.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress, a draft bill entitled "To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several Governments of Central America in the prevention, control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest."

The bill would provide the authority for this Department to cooperate with the Governments of the Central American nations in the conduct of operations or measures necessary to prevent or retard, suppress or control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. These measures are necessary to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest into Central and North America from South America.

Although Central America is presently free of foot-and-mouth disease, the Government of Colombia on April 21, 1966, nullified a covenant under which strict preventive and quarantine measures were carried out in the Choco Region in Colombia between the Atrato River and Panama. The quarantine measures were conducted cooperatively among Colombia, Panama, and the International Regional Organization for Crops and Animal Sanitation (OIRSA), an organization representing Central American countries. The recent spread of foot-and-mouth disease to the border regions of Colombia presents an immediate danger of spreading the disease to countries to the north, including the United States. Experience with this disease clearly demonstrates that only prompt, efficient, and effective operations can prevent the rapid spread among livestock. Once spread occurs, it becomes a tremendous technical and economic effort to eradicate the disease.

Under the proposal, a Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth disease would be established similar to that which exists with Mexico. This would permit experienced personnel of the Department to provide technical and field assistance in the recognition of foot-and-mouth disease and other vesicular diseases. Rapid detection and prompt corrective action are fundamental to a program for prevention of foot-and-mouth disease. Any outbreak and spread of the disease in Central America presents a highly dangerous threat of spread into Mexico and beyond into the United States where substantial sums have been spent to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease.

The Central American countries are doing everything possible to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease. Each nation has contributed financial support to expand activities including military patrols and animal inspectors along the Colombian-Panamanian border. Strict prohibitions are enforced against the importation of animals and animal by-products from foot-and-mouth disease

affected countries. Violators are punished severely. Nevertheless, the Ministers of Agriculture for Central American countries recognize that a regional program specifically directed against foot-and-mouth is needed. These nations have requested this Department to join in a cooperative prevention effort by providing trained and experienced personnel operating under an organization similar to that presently existing with the Republic of Mexico. The Central American countries have pledged the contribution of manpower, equipment, facilities, supplies, etc., toward the support of such an organization. Based on meetings with representatives of the Central American countries, this Department is convinced of the dedicated efforts of these countries to every possible measure to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease.

It is contemplated that the following minimum activities would be involved:

(a) Conduct continuing field surveys for vesicular diseases (diseases similar to Foot-and-Mouth).

(b) Investigate reports of vesicular diseases.

(c) Collect diagnostic materials for laboratory tests, when needed.

(d) Organize livestock owners to report all symptoms suspicious of a vesicular disease.

(e) Develop a practical plan for the immediate eradication of foot-and-mouth disease if it ever occurs and train official veterinarians in the use of this plan.

(f) Develop informational materials to inform the livestock owners of the dangers of foot-and-mouth disease and other exotic diseases of economic importance.

There is currently a scarcity of animal products in the human diet in Central America and Panama. We are even more concerned about the future need for animal protein. The human population is increasing at a greater rate than the ability to produce animal protein. The proposed Foot-and-Mouth Disease Prevention Program is designed to protect the livestock industry in Central America and Panama from the devastation of foot-and-mouth disease, and thereby protect the social and economic benefits the area is obtaining from livestock improvement programs financed for the most part from international sources.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would necessitate additional appropriations of approximately \$135,000 annually.

A similar letter is being sent to the President of the Senate.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from Dr. Anderson.

STATEMENT OF DR. R. J. ANDERSON, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee to present the views of the Department of Agriculture on H.R. 16451. The bill would provide the authority for the Department to join in a cooperative program with the Central American nations in the conduct of operations and measures necessary to prevent or retard, suppress or control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

Mr. Chairman, we have a common goal with the Central American countries, which is to remain free of foot-and-mouth disease in order to protect our livestock industry against the severe economic losses the disease would cause in this country. If foot-and-mouth disease should become established in Central America, the danger of the disease gaining entry into the United States would be greatly increased.

Under H.R. 16451, a cooperative foot-and-mouth prevention program would be initiated to keep the countries of Central America free of the disease and thereby further protect the livestock industry of the United States.

We have only to look to the recent foot-and-mouth disease epidemic in England and Wales to appreciate the enormous efforts required to combat this dread animal plague. By April 15, 1968, more than 200,000 cattle, 100,000 sheep and 110,000 pigs had to be slaughtered, bringing severe economic hardship to livestock owners.

Although Central America is presently free of foot-and-mouth disease, the Government of Colombia on April 21, 1966 nullified a covenant under which strict preventive and quarantine measures were carried out in the Choco Region in Colombia between the Atrato River and Panama. The quarantine measures were conducted cooperatively among Colombia, Panama, and the International Regional Organization for Crops and Animal Sanitation, otherwise referred to as Orsa, an organization representing Central American countries established in 1955.

The recent spread of foot-and-mouth disease to the border regions of Colombia presents an immediate danger of spreading the disease to Central American countries. This would greatly increase the threat of ultimate spread into Mexico and beyond into the United States where substantial sums have been spent to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease.

Experience with this disease clearly demonstrates that only prompt, efficient, and effective operations can prevent the rapid spread among livestock. Once spread occurs, it becomes a tremendous technical and economic effort to eradicate the disease.

The Central American countries are doing everything possible within their capabilities to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease. Each nation has contributed financial support to expand activities including military patrols and animal inspectors along the Colombian-Panamanian border.

Strict prohibitions are enforced against the importation of animals and animal byproducts from foot-and-mouth disease affected countries. Violators are punished severely. Recognizing technical limitations, the Central American countries have requested the United States to provide assistance.

The Department would join the several Central American nations in a cooperative prevention effort under an organization similar to that presently existing with the Republic of Mexico. We would provide experienced personnel for technical and field assistance for the recognition of foot-and-mouth and other vesicular diseases.

Rapid detection and immediate corrective measures are fundamental to a program for the prevention of foot-and-mouth disease. The Central American countries have pledged the contribution of manpower, equipment facilities, supplies, et cetera, toward the support of such a program.

It is contemplated that the following minimum activities would be involved:

- (a) Conduct continuing field surveys for vesicular diseases—diseases similar to foot-and-mouth.
- (b) Investigate reports of vesicular diseases.

(c) Collect diagnostic materials for laboratory tests, when needed.

(d) Organize livestock owners to recognize and report all symptoms suspicious of a vesicular disease.

(e) Develop a practical plan for the immediate eradication of foot-and-mouth disease if it ever occurs and train official veterinarians in the use of this plan.

(f) Develop informational materials to inform to livestock owners of the dangers of foot-and-mouth disease and other exotic diseases of economic importance.

The Department's share of the estimated annual costs for these activities would be approximately \$135,000.

Mr. Chairman, I will be happy to respond to any questions you or members of the committee may have.

The CHAIRMAN. I note that it will cost exactly 1 percent of what we spent in the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if we spend 1 percent a year to operate this program, it seems to me that it would be a real good investment. Of course, nobody can guarantee that it will prevent all future outbreaks, but this is probably the best way of presenting a repetition of the Mexican situation.

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir. We are sure that success in dealing with foot-and-mouth disease depends upon the ability for early detection and a system that will make it possible to deal with it immediately before it spreads to other areas of the county.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions?

Mr. Teague.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Is there anyone that you know of that thinks that this is not a desirable proposition? I do not know of anyone who is opposing this, do you?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know of anyone. Do you folks in the Department know of anyone in opposition to it?

Dr. ANDERSON. No sir. We have not received any word from any source of anyone who would be opposed to this proposed legislation.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. How long has it been since there has been a serious epidemic like they had in Mexico?

Dr. ANDERSON. Mexico had a serious outbreak in 1947 which was eradicated by 1952. The disease appeared a second time in May of 1953 and this was successfully eradicated in 1954. There has not been an outbreak since then.

The second outbreak involved the slaughter of approximately 23,000 animals. Because we had an organized program of surveillance, we had the ability to deal with the outbreak immediately and prevent spread. There were about 1 million animals that had to be destroyed in the 1947-1952 eradication program. The disease at that time had invaded about 17 Mexican States before we were able to get the program underway.

So this gives you some comparison of what to expect if you are prepared to deal with the disease.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. That speaks very well for the effectiveness of the program. Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mayne.

Mr. MAYNE. Has the epidemic in the United Kingdom been brought under control?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, it is under control now. The last report I had is that they were having a few outbreaks. But, they were confident that they did have it under control. They were able to bring it under control only after it was necessary to destroy more than 400,000 head of animals at a tremendous cost to their economy, besides the many inconveniences and the burden on their commerce and everything else.

Mr. MAYNE. Has our Department of Agriculture obtained any significant new information about this problem from the United Kingdom as a result of their recent experience; and, if so, what is it?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir. We have learned from this outbreak. The United Kingdom follows the same basic principles and techniques in dealing with the disease that we have in this country. The principal difference is that the United Kingdom imports fresh meat from countries where the disease exists, and we do not.

We have a statutory prohibition against such importations. It is known that the meat from animals in the incubative stage or the recovery stage of the disease harbor the virus. The thing that the British were confronted with on this operation is that the means that had been successfully applied in the past to prevent spread were not adequate in this outbreak.

As a matter of assistance, we did send over 12 veterinarians to work with the British in the outbreak. They brought back considerable information which is causing us to take a hard look at our preparedness to deal with the disease, if it occurs. For example, we have learned that the present methods for the collection of milk by bulk tanks, trucks presents a hazard that was unknown.

The bulk tanks operate on a vacuum pump. They would go into a farm and collect milk, from the dairy tank, some of which was from animals that were infected so that the milk contained the virus. Then, the milk trucks go to the next farm to take on milk. The draw from the vacuum pump would spread an aerosol-like spray of milk on the premises around the milk barn and up and down the lanes, from the dairy house to the road.

This was a means that the British thought contributed to spread of the disease. We learned quite a bit from working with them on this outbreak.

Mr. MAYNE. You say, there were 12 veterinarians sent from here to the United Kingdom?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir—12 of our veterinarians went over to work with them.

Mr. MAYNE. From the Department of Agriculture?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir. We have still quite a number of people who had experience from the Mexican eradication program but, like myself, they are a little older now and not quite so available. These were young people—young veterinarians who served a very important need in the United Kingdom. Our preparedness has been helped from the experience they gained during this epidemic.

Mr. MAYNE. Is there any feeling by the Department after getting the benefit of this experience, that additional legislation will be required to prevent this disease being transmitted from countries other than the Central American countries? This bill applies only to Cen-

tral America. Is there anything more that may be needed with regard to other countries?

Dr. ANDERSON. No, sir. We believe we have adequate statutory authority to carry out the program measures designed to protect against the entry of the disease. As I mentioned, one of the main safeguards is a statutory prohibition against the importation of ruminants and swine, and fresh, chilled or frozen meat from countries that are declared to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease. This consists of almost every country in the world, aside from the United States, except such countries as New Zealand, Australia, the Central American countries, Mexico, Canada, Greenland, North Ireland, Ireland, the channel islands, Japan and Norway. All other countries are on our declared list as having foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. MAYNE. Do you have authority under the present statutes to require people coming in from an infected country to have their footwear processed in some way to prevent the transmission of the disease over here, or is that just on a voluntary basis?

Dr. ANDERSON. We conduct inspections at ports-of-entry. The travelers' baggage is required to be inspected for any evidence of prohibited or restricted agricultural products which not only applies to meats and animal products, but also to crops and plants.

As a part of the inspection procedure, the travelers are questioned as to their points of origin. If they have been around livestock recently or show any evidence of having been on farms, we ask that they present their footwear to be cleaned and disinfected by our quarantine inspectors.

Mr. MAYNE. What if they refuse to cooperate?

Dr. ANDERSON. Under our quarantine regulations, we have authority to require it. We have had no problem to date. All travelers have been quite cooperative. We paid particular attention to those travelers from England during the last outbreak. The same applies to travelers from South American and other countries.

Mr. MAYNE. Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. O'Neal.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am curious to know why the Government of Colombia would nullify this covenant. Do you have anything that would shed any light on this?

Dr. ANDERSON. Colombia would have nothing to gain from continuing to apply restrictions on the livestock movements in the Choco region adjacent to Panama. For a long time, the disease was not known to exist north of the Atrato River in Colombia which runs near the Panamanian border. Then, it was to their interest to prohibit the movement of animals from the southern region of Colombia into the Choco region. And, also, they prevented vaccination of animals in that region.

With the occurrence of the disease within the Choco area, they have resorted to vaccination and permit movements into the region from areas of the country infected with the disease. They thought it was to their interest to nullify the covenant.

However, they did indicate that they would be agreeable to an eradication program in that area, provided the United States, or the Cen-

tral American countries, would pay the indemnity for the animals destroyed.

We do not think it would be in the interests of this country to participate in such a program in a country where the disease is so widespread.

Mr. O'NEAL. I noticed that the covenant was nullified over 2 years ago, or about that time.

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, it has been about that length of time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Has there been any indication of the foot-and-mouth disease spreading into Panama as a result of the nullification?

Dr. ANDERSON. There has been no evidence of the disease in Panama. We think that with the measures being applied it should be prevented, but there is a lot of traffic from that region, including small boat traffic across the mouth of the Atrato River from Colombia over into Panama. There is opportunity for smuggling of fresh meats and animals. It will take a real effort on the part of the Panamanians to prevent the entry of the disease.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Zwach.

Mr. ZWACH. Dr. Anderson, is this legislation at the request of the Central American countries?

Dr. ANDERSON. Over a year ago, the Ministers of Agriculture appealed directly to Secretary Freeman and also through their organization, known as OIR & A, that I mentioned before, requesting that we join them in a commission-sort of organization as we have with Mexico. They requested assistance.

We informed them that we did not have the authority, but we thought that the idea was excellent.

Mr. ZWACH. It was really your feeling that perhaps it is not quite adequately handled at the present time by our neighbors to the south?

Dr. ANDERSON. That is right, with the single exception of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. ZWACH. This is sort of self-defense on our part?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes. The Central American countries recognize their technical limitations as confronted with the increased danger of spread from South America. They have not been able to develop more adequate protection against possible introduction, to develop the capability for early detection and early diagnosis, and know-how to deal with the disease should it occur.

It is for that reason they are asking for assistance. It will not be in lieu of what is already being done. It is a supplement.

Mr. ZWACH. A supplement?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes. If we continue at this proposed level for a few years, it is very likely that they can develop capabilities whereby we can reduce our effort to one of just general technical assistance.

Mr. ZWACH. Are we going to shoulder all of the cost of our people there?

Dr. ANDERSON. No, sir.

Mr. ZWACH. What will it be?

Dr. ANDERSON. They will continue with their present effort. The prevention program would be imposed on top of what is now being

done. It calls for three U.S. veterinarians and one administrative officer, with their vehicles, and small sum for communication purposes.

The member countries will provide six veterinarians, one from each country. Then one to head up their operation as a counterpart of the United States. So they would be putting up more than twice as many professional people. They will provide whatever office space or housing facilities, and other support measures that will be necessary. But they can do this at a much cheaper rate than what it will cost to maintain our people down there. So they will more than match our effort.

Mr. ZWACH. To protect our own interests, your feeling is that this ought to be done?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir; very much so—very much so.

Mr. ZWACH. Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

If not, we are very much obliged to you, Dr. Anderson.

Is there anyone else who wants to be heard?

(No response.)

(A telegram dated May 16, a statement dated May 21, and a letter dated May 17, 1968, all referred to above, follow :)

[Telegram]

UVALDE, TEX., May 16, 1968.

W. R. POAGE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:*

Received your letter with reference to H.R. 16451. Have contacted C. W. McMillan, ANCA, and fully support their position on legislation. Will not send separate testimony. Most valuable as shield against entrance of hoof and mouth to Central American countries, Mexico, and United States.

Best regards,

B. KLEBERG JOHNSON.

STATEMENT OF M. R. CLARKSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the American Veterinary Medical Association on this important piece of legislation. We congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your foresight in presenting legislation which, if passed, will go far to strengthen the protection of the herds and flocks of the United States from these most dangerous animal diseases.

North America is by far the largest and most important livestock-producing area that remains free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Partly, this has been due to the fortunate position of isolation from the other continents where one or both of these diseases are endemic. In recent years, however, with the rapidity of travel and the increase in trade and transport between North America and the rest of the world, the continued freedom from these diseases has been increasingly dependent upon the vigilance of the countries of North America to prevent the introduction of these diseases from abroad.

Stringent quarantine measures have been maintained to prevent introduction of these diseases, and heroic programs of eradication have been waged to stamp out outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease on the occasions when this disease has broken through the quarantine barriers. We know the committee is familiar with these events and the representatives of the Department will have further details available.

Although the United States suffered six outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease during the period 1900-1930, the imposition of more stringent quarantine meas-

ures at that time and the efforts of Mexico and Canada to eradicate outbreaks in their countries have kept this country free of such outbreaks for the past 38 years. This would not have been possible if our neighbors to the south and the north had allowed the disease to gain permanent footholds in their countries.

In spite of the modern miracle of air travel, a sea barrier is still an all-important basis for quarantine measures against the more contagious animal diseases. It would be all but impossible to stop the spread of foot-and-mouth disease across our land borders if the disease should become endemic in neighboring countries.

Until recently, we have had protection along the very narrow land connection between North America and South America because of (1) the practical difficulties of trade and travel through the region, and (2) the diligence of the governments of Colombia and Panama, with the cooperation of the International Regional Organization for Crops and Animal Sanitation (OIRSA) in carrying out quarantine measures in the Choco region in Columbia between the Atrato River and Panama. Now, however, roads are being improved to increase trade and travel, and the government of Colombia has ceased its participation in the cooperative quarantine measures.

Foot-and-mouth disease exists in Colombia. If, by diminishment of the protective measures, the disease should spread into the livestock-raising areas of Panama, there is no reason to suppose that this highly contagious disease would not continue its northward spread—perhaps slowly, but surely—through Central America to Mexico and the United States. With each movement northward, the infected area would become larger and the problem of stamping out the disease would become infinitely more difficult.

We may be assured that each of the countries along the way would take such measures as they could to prevent the spread of the disease, but it does not appear possible that such measures would be successful considering the resources available to them and the large areas of very difficult country within which the work would have to be done. If the disease is not stopped along the way, the great herds and flocks of the United States stand completely vulnerable at the end of the line to absorb the full shock of the losses which continued exposure to foot-and-mouth disease carries with it. We can contemplate eradication programs as in the past, but with the disease ever present just across a land boundary, such efforts would be largely nullified.

The forward-looking proposals contained in H.R. 16451. Mr. Chairman, would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to take timely action now in concert with the governments of Central America to pool resources against the common danger. With similar arrangements already in effect with the government of Mexico, and the continuing informal arrangements of similar import with Canada, the governments of North America would be in a position to act together to take strong preventive action where it is most needed—at the gateway between Columbia and Panama.

In addition, the authorities contained in the bill would permit the Department to work in similar manner with the other governments to stamp out outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest without delay wherever they occur. The costs of such cooperative efforts would be far less than the costs of attempting the eradication of later outbreaks, and the chances of success would be infinitely greater.

Mr. Chairman, those who have dealt with foot-and-mouth disease know what a treacherous foe it is when it gains entrance into a new area. The past outbreaks in this country and those in Mexico and Canada illustrated the enormous difficulty and cost of eradication programs. The recent experience of the British in stamping out a series of outbreaks this past winter showed once again the magnitude of the problems involved in such undertakings.

Nevertheless, the debilitating losses caused by foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, sheep, swine, and goats make it clear that we dare not attempt to live with it. The experiences of other countries in attempting to control the disease with massive programs of vaccination illustrate the high cost of such measures and the inability to give full protection against the disease. The cost of the eradication program in Great Britain was only a fraction of the costs and losses that would have occurred if the disease had not been eradicated. A comparison of the numbers and values of livestock in Great Britain with those in North America further indicates the values to be protected on this continent.

Mr. Chairman, the American Veterinary Medical Association strongly supports H.R. 16451 and urges its speedy passage.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
Denver, Colo., May 17, 1968.

HON. W. R. POAGE,
*Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture,
 House Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR BOB: The American National Cattlemen's Association endorses H.R. 16451.

This legislation, we feel, is vital to the prevention of foot and mouth disease gaining entry into the United States. For many years, there has been an agreement with Mexico and the United States to maintain a surveillance system. A veterinary staff from the Agriculture Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is stationed in Mexico City to be liaison with the Mexican government. We feel this, in large measure, has been a reason why foot and mouth disease again has not gained a foothold in Mexico.

With the enactment of H.R. 16451, further assurances would be provided to keep the disease out of Mexico and thus out of the United States. As you and members of the House Committee on Agriculture undoubtedly are aware, the entire continent of South America is endemic with foot and mouth disease. We feel that it is quite fortunate that it has not crossed the Panama Canal and spread into the North American continent in many years. Additional safe-guards would be provided if H.R. 16451 were to become law and a similar working relationship developed between the Central American countries and the United States as that which exists today with Mexico and the U.S.

It would be a tragedy if the disease would gain entry into any North American nation, but particularly the United States, where we have such rapid intermingling of livestock with the sophisticated manner in which we move livestock over high speed highways and rails. The cost of the disease would be astronomical were it to gain entry into the United States. One only need look at the cost of eradicating the disease in England during their most recent outbreak to get an idea of the cost.

For these reasons, we hope that early and favorable action will be given to H.R. 16451 by the House Committee on Agriculture and later the House of Representatives.

We respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record. Thank you.

Cordially,

C. W. McMILLAN.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is nothing further, the committee will go into executive session in a moment.

I want to ask Dr. Anderson some questions off the record.

(Whereupon, there was a short discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask Mr. Abbitt to take charge. He has a bill to present to the committee in executive session, together with another bill. I have to go to the Rules Committee right now.

We will now go into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 10:30 a.m., the committee proceeded into executive session.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 90-388
H. R. 16451

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 16451.....	1
Digest of Public Law 90-388.....	2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 16451

Apr. 3, 1968	Rep. Poage introduced H. R. 16451 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
May 21, 1968	House committee voted to report H. R. 16451.
May 22, 1968	House committee reported H. R. 16451 without amendment. House Report 1422. Print of bill and report.
June 3, 1968	House passed H. R. 16451 without amendment.
June 4, 1968	H. R. 16451 was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 19, 1968	Senate committee voted to report H. R. 16451.
June 21, 1968	Senate committee reported H. R. 16451 without amendment. Senate Report 1273. Print of bill and report.
June 24, 1968	Senate passed H. R. 16451 without amendment.
July 6, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-388.

Hearing: House Agriculture Committee
Miscellaneous, Serial WW.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90-388

U.S.-CENTRAL AMERICA COOPERATION IN FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Central America governments in measures to prevent, control, or eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Central America where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States.

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 16451

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 1968

Mr. POAGE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate
4 with the several governments of Central America in carrying
5 out operations or measures to prevent or retard, suppress, or
6 control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest
7 in Central America where he deems such action necessary to
8 protect the livestock and related industries of the United
9 States. In performing the operations or measures herein

1 authorized, the several governments of Central America shall
2 be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such
3 operations or measures on all lands and properties in each
4 nation and for such other facilities and means as in the dis-
5 cretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The
6 measure and character of cooperation carried out under this
7 Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the
8 several governments of Central America, including the ex-
9 penditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act,
10 shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agri-
11 culture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this
12 Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Sec-
13 retary of State. The authority contained in this Act is in
14 addition to and not in substitution for the authority of exist-
15 ing law.

16 SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated
17 pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire
18 of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and
19 binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January
20 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
21 U.S.C. 111), and for the employment of civilian nationals of
22 the several nations of Central America.

23 SEC. 3. The governments of Central America, for the
24 purposes of this Act, mean the governments for those coun-

1 tries located between the Republic of Colombia and the Re-
2 public of Mexico.

3 SEC. 4. In carrying out this Act the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture is further authorized to cooperate with other public
5 and private organizations and individuals.

6 SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such
7 sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

90TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 16451

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

By Mr. Poage

APRIL 3, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 22, 1968
For actions of May 21, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 87

CONTENTS

Aging.....	39	Food stamps.....	13	Pesticides.....	14
Air pollution.....	9,32	Foot-and-mouth disease...	3	Poverty.....	17,22
Appropriations.....	1,10,25	Foreign affairs.....	27	Reclamation.....	29,38
Budget.....	24	Foreign aid.....	31	Recreation.....	23
Census.....	6,34	Foreign trade.....	4,16,37	Reorganization.....	28
Conservation.....	23	Forest Service.....	1	Research.....	8,12
Cooperatives.....	20	Forestry.....	19	Rice.....	22
Credit banks.....	30	Hunger.....	22	Rural America.....	21
Credit unions.....	2	Information.....	14	Silk.....	4
Electrification.....	38	Lands.....	3	Taxation.....	7,15
Expenditures....	7,15,24,25	Legislative program....	11	Technical services.....	14
Farm program.....	18	Marine resources.....	33	Tobacco.....	3
Feed grains.....	18	National defense.....	26	Trade.....	14
Fish and wildlife.....	14	Pay increases.....	10	Water research.....	8
Flood control.....	35	Personnel.....	5,36		

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service).
House Committee voted to report foot and mouth disease bill and bill to lease tobacco
allotments without clearance.

HOUSE

with amendment

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 364-14, H. R. 17354, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (pp. H4024-47). See Digest 84 for Forest Service provisions. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Broyhill, Va., that no part of the funds appropriated herein will be used to pay the salaries of people inciting or participating in riots (p. H4044). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Willis to appropriate \$100 million for the land and water conservation fund (p. H4043).

Rejected, 174-207, a motion by Rep. Rumsfeld to recommit the bill in order to limit total expenditures to \$1,383,432,068 (pp. H4046-7).

2. CREDIT UNIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 14907, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act. p. H4110
3. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; ~~LANDS; TOBACCO~~. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16451, to cooperate with Central America in the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease; H. R. 16065, to release conditions in deeds conveying certain lands to Iowa; and H. R. 17002, to permit transfer of tobacco allotments by lease without clearance from lienholder. pp. D461-2
4. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15798, to extend suspension of duty on certain classifications of yarn of silk. p. D462
Received from Commerce the annual report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for fiscal year 1967. p. H4110
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a visiting scientist and scholar program in the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. H4110
6. CENSUS. Rep. Betts discussed his reasons for introducing a bill on and urging census reform. pp. H4052-75
7. TAXATION. Rep. Hungate inserted a resolution of the Western Governors' Conference "urging the House of Representative to further Federal-State relations in taxation by defeating H. R. 2158, the Interstate Taxation Act," and "passage by the Congress of the consent bill, H. R. 9476, for the multistate tax compact." p. H4019
Rep. Willis inserted a study of the effects of H. R. 2158, the proposed Interstate Taxation Act, on State revenues. pp. H4102-3
Rep. Schadeberg stated "Congress has been whiplashed by the President and the people regarding the proposed tax increase now in conference" and inserted an article, "Don't Yell At Us, We Didn't Do It!" which states the government "should look at its own follies and excesses." pp. H4103-4
8. WATER RESEARCH. Received from Interior "proposals for 32 projects selected for funding under section 200(a) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964." p. H4110
9. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Dingell stated that California's air pollution regulations have not changed since 1966 and had his amendment to the 1967 clean air bill been adopted this would not have been the case. pp. H4100-1
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for pay increases for fiscal year 1968 (H. Doc. 316); to Appropriations Committee. A table showing the proposed plan for funding these

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 23, 1968
For actions of May 22, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 88

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....15	Foreign trade.....4,18	Research.....24
Budget.....42	Forestry.....7	River basin.....38
Buildings.....8,39	Green fingers program...14	Silk.....4
Chemicals.....21	Housing.....29	Taxation.....6,13
Communications.....22	Hunger.....10,27,36	Technology.....24
Consumer credit.....1	Indian Affairs.....7	Tobacco.....5
County committees.....2	Lands.....3,41	Transportation.....16,17
Education.....30	Loans.....31	Unemployment.....12
Expenditures.....6,13	Marine resources.....37	User charges.....17
Farm labor.....11	Marine science.....23	Water research.....20,38
Farm program.....26	Opinion poll.....25	Watersheds.....8
Food additives.....40	Patents.....34	Weather research.....9
Foot-and-mouth disease...5	Personnel.....19,32	Wildlife.....3
Foreign affairs.....35	Pollution.....6	
Foreign service.....33	Poverty.....10,27,36	

HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6

HOUSE

1. CONSUMER CREDIT. Both Houses adopted the conference report on S. 5, to safeguard the consumer in connection with the utilization of credit by requiring full disclosure of the terms and conditions of finance charges in credit transactions or in offers to extend credit; by restricting the garnishment of wages; and by creating the National Commission on Consumer Finance to study and make recommendations on the need for further regulation of the consumer finance

industry. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H4114-28, H4132-35, S6113-20.

2. COUNTY COMMITTEES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 1028, to provide fringe benefits for ASC county committee employees. p. H4173
3. LANDS. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment S. 322, to restrict the disposition of lands acquired as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System (H. Rept. 1424). p. H4173
4. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15798, to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk (H. Rept. 1419). p. H4173
5. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; ~~TOBACCO~~. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 16451, to cooperate with Central America in the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease (H. Rept. 1422), and with amendment H. R. 17002, to permit transfer of tobacco allotments by lease without clearance from lienholders (H. Rept. 1423). p. H4173
6. TAXATION. Passed, 284-89, with amendment S. 2158, to regulate and foster commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce (pp. H4128-32, H4135-63). Adopted an amendment by Rep. Smith, Iowa, to provide that the individual can be taxed on income only in one State, as amended (pp. H4158-62). Rejected a motion by Rep. Hutchinson to recommit the bill (p. H4162). The committee report states that "in its amended form the bill expands the definition of 'business location' to include the regular maintenance of a stock of tangible personal property which is held for sale in the ordinary course of business...facilitates the offering by the States, under income and capital stock tax laws, of tax incentives to attract industry into a State, as well as tax incentives for such purposes as water or air pollution abatement."
Rep. Burke, Mass., stated that on May 29 he will "offer a motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the bill, H. R. 15414, the tax bill, to insist on an expenditure reduction for fiscal year 1969 of \$4 billion, instead of a \$6 billion cut," p. H4163
7. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16429, to provide for the conveyance by Interior of certain lands in Grand and Clear Creek Counties, Colo., in exchange for certain national forest lands, and H. R. 3306, to hold in trust the watershed within the Carson National Forest for the Pueblo Indians. p. D468
8. BUILDINGS; WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6589, amended, to require Federal buildings to be accessible to physically handicapped persons; and approved 13 watershed projects. p. D466

AUTHORIZE COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO CONTROL CERTAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES

MAY 22, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 16451]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 16451) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

NEED

The United States and its Central American neighbors face a common danger, an invasion of foot-and-mouth disease from South America. The livestock industry in all Central American countries would suffer severe economic losses if the disease should become established in Central America. Once established there, it would be difficult indeed to prevent its spreading northward and eventually into the United States. Without the assistance of the United States in establishing a cooperative program for control and eradication in those countries from the north border of Colombia to the south border of Mexico, the possibility of the disease achieving such a foothold in Central America and then gaining entry into the United States is greatly increased. Once the disease gained entry into the United States, it would probably become necessary to quarantine and slaughter thousands of animals with consequent economic losses to their owners. The recent experience in England and Wales, where 200,000 cattle, 100,000 sheep, and 110,000 pigs had to be killed, is eloquent testimony to the need for the precautionary measures to be taken which are provided in this bill.

PURPOSE

The bill would allow the U.S. Department of Agriculture to join with the several Central American nations, all those located between Columbia and Mexico, in a cooperative prevention effort similar to that presently in effect in Mexico. Experienced personnel for technical and field assistance for the recognition of foot-and-mouth disease and other vesicular diseases would be provided by the Department. Early detection is essential to the success of such a program. Manpower, equipment facilities, supplies, etc., have been pledged by the countries in Central America for the support of this program. Once in the field these Department personnel would (a) conduct surveys for diseases; (b) investigate reported outbreaks; (c) collect materials for laboratory tests; (d) organize owners to report suspicious symptoms; (e) develop plans for eradication; and (f) develop educational materials to inform owners of the dangers involved.

COST

The Department has advised that such a program would entail estimated annual costs of approximately \$135,000.

HEARINGS

Hearings were held on May 21, 1968, on H.R. 16451. No opposition was expressed to the bill.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The bill was transmitted to Congress by executive communication of March 28, 1968, with the recommendation that it be enacted. Following is the text of the executive communication.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1968.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress, a draft bill entitled "To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several Governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest."

The bill would provide the authority for this Department to cooperate with the Governments of the Central American nations in the conduct of operations or measures necessary to prevent or retard, suppress or control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. These measures are necessary to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest into Central and North America from South America.

Although Central America is presently free of foot-and-mouth disease, the Government of Colombia on April 21, 1966, nullified a covenant under which strict preventive and quarantine measures were carried out in the Choco Region in Colombia between the Atrato River and Panama. The quarantine measures were conducted cooperatively

among Colombia, Panama, and the International Regional Organization for Crops and Animal Sanitation (OIRSA), an organization representing Central American countries. The recent spread of foot-and-mouth disease to the border regions of Colombia presents an immediate danger of spreading the disease to countries to the north, including the United States. Experience with this disease clearly demonstrates that only prompt, efficient, and effective operations can prevent the rapid spread among livestock. Once spread occurs, it becomes a tremendous technical and economic effort to eradicate the disease.

Under the proposal, a Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease would be established similar to that which exists with Mexico. This would permit experienced personnel of the Department to provide technical and field assistance in the recognition of foot-and-mouth disease and other vesicular diseases. Rapid detection and prompt corrective action are fundamental to a program for prevention of foot-and-mouth disease. Any outbreak and spread of the disease in Central America presents a highly dangerous threat of spread into Mexico and beyond into the United States where substantial sums have been spent to eradicate foot-and-mouth diseases.

The Central American countries are doing everything possible to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease. Each nation has contributed financial support to expand activities including military patrols and animal inspectors along the Colombian-Panamanian border. Strict prohibitions are enforced against the importation of animals and animal byproducts from foot-and-mouth-disease affected countries. Violators are punished severely. Nevertheless, the ministers of agriculture for Central American countries recognize that a regional program specifically directed against foot-and-mouth is needed. These nations have requested this Department to join in a cooperative prevention effort by providing trained and experienced personnel operating under an organization similar to that presently existing with the Republic of Mexico. The Central American countries have pledged the contribution of manpower, equipment, facilities, supplies, etc., toward the support of such an organization. Based on meetings with representatives of the Central American countries, this Department is convinced of the dedicated efforts of these countries to every possible measure to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease.

It is contemplated that the following minimum activities would be involved:

(a) Conduct continuing field surveys for vesicular diseases (disease similar to foot and mouth).

(b) Investigate reports of vesicular diseases.

(c) Collect diagnostic materials for laboratory tests, when needed.

(d) Organize livestock owners to report all symptoms suspicious of a vesicular disease.

(e) Develop a practical plan for the immediate eradication of foot-and-mouth disease if it ever occurs and train official veterinarians in the use of this plan.

(f) Develop informational materials to inform the livestock owners of the dangers of foot-and-mouth disease and other exotic diseases of economic importance.

There is currently a scarcity of animal products in the human diet in Central America and Panama. We are even more concerned about the future need for animal protein. The human population is increasing at a greater rate than the ability to produce animal protein. The proposed foot-and-mouth disease prevention program is designed to protect the livestock industry in Central America and Panama from the devastation of foot-and-mouth disease, and thereby protect the social and economic benefits the area is obtaining from livestock improvement programs financed for the most part from international sources.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would necessitate additional appropriations of approximately \$135,000 annually.

A similar letter is being sent to the President of the Senate.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

○

Union Calendar No. 573

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 16451

[Report No. 1422]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 1968

Mr. POAGE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 22, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate
4 with the several governments of Central America in carrying
5 out operations or measures to prevent or retard, suppress, or
6 control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest
7 in Central America where he deems such action necessary to
8 protect the livestock and related industries of the United
9 States. In performing the operations or measures herein

1 authorized, the several governments of Central America shall
2 be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such
3 operations or measures on all lands and properties in each
4 nation and for such other facilities and means as in the dis-
5 cretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The
6 measure and character of cooperation carried out under this
7 Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the
8 several governments of Central America, including the ex-
9 penditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act,
10 shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agri-
11 culture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this
12 Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Sec-
13 retary of State. The authority contained in this Act is in
14 addition to and not in substitution for the authority of exist-
15 ing law.

16 SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated
17 pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire
18 of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and
19 binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January
20 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
21 U.S.C. 111), and for the employment of civilian nationals of
22 the several nations of Central America.

23 SEC. 3. The governments of Central America, for the
24 purposes of this Act, mean the governments for those coun-

1 tries located between the Republic of Colombia and the
2 Republic of Mexico.

3 SEC. 4. In carrying out this Act the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture is further authorized to cooperate with other public
5 and private organizations and individuals.

6 SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such
7 sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

[Report No. 1422]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

By Mr. POAGE

APRIL 3, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 22, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 4, 1968
For actions of June 3, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 94

CONTENTS

Arts and humanities.....11	Hunger.....16,20,25	Poverty.....1,16
Balance of payments.....21	Inflation.....4	Selective service.....28
Buildings.....10	Information.....16	Social goals.....2
Consumer credit.....24	Lands.....8,29	Taxation.....14
Expenditures.....14	Legislative program.....5	Timber trespass.....12
Foot-and-mouth disease...6	Loans.....9	Tobacco.....7
Foreign aid.....23	Manpower.....17	Trade.....21
Forestry.....12	Meat inspection.....19	Water resources.....18,27
Housing.....3,15,22	Personnel.....13,26	

HIGHLIGHT: House passed foot-and-mouth disease bill and bill to lease tobacco allotments without clearance.

SENATE

1. POVERTY. Sen. Nelson inserted an editorial which points out "three fundamentals" to be considered when approaching the problems of poverty. pp. S6724-5
Sen. Miller listed several Federal programs which are trying to alleviate conditions of poverty in this Nation and inserted an editorial, "The Poor People and the Facts of Life." pp. S6740-1
2. SOCIAL GOALS. Sen. Nelson inserted an article, "Reporting on the Social State of the Union" which states "that the 20th century now has the opportunity to

devise 'a long-term strategy for well-being'." pp. S6728-9

3. HOUSING. Sen. Hruska inserted a report of the Task Force on the Functions of Federal, State, and Local Governments which makes specific recommendations designed to attack the urban crisis ranging from housing to intergovernment finance. pp. S6729-35
4. INFLATION. Sen. Miller deplored continuing inflation and stated, "Inflation has had a disastrous impact on the agricultural sector of our economy." pp. S6737-41
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the Senate will consider S. 3218, to extend Export-Import Bank loans, on Tues. p. D503

HOUSE

6. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. R. 16451, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest (p. H4462). The committee report states the bill would allow this Department to join the Central American nations located between Columbia and Mexico, "in a cooperative prevention effort similar to that presently in effect in Mexico. Experienced personnel for technical and field assistance for the recognition of foot-and-mouth disease and other vesicular diseases would be provided by the Department. Early detection is essential to the success of such a program. Manpower, equipment facilities, supplies, etc., have been pledged by the countries in Central America for the support of this program. Once in the field these Department personnel would (a) conduct surveys for diseases; (b) investigate reported outbreaks; (c) collect materials for laboratory tests; (d) organize owners to report suspicious symptoms; (e) develop plans for eradication; and (f) develop educational materials to inform owners of the dangers involved."
7. TOBACCO. Passed as reported H. R. 17002, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. H4462). The committee report states:

"H.R. 17002 removes the necessity of obtaining the consent of lienholders when a fire-cured, dark air-cured, or Virginia Sun-cured tobacco acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota is transferred to another farm by annual lease. Legislation enacted in 1962 authorized the transfer of farm acreage allotments for most kinds of tobacco to other farms in the same county on an annual basis. This legislation specifically provides that the amount of acreage allotment which is leased from a farm shall be considered for purposes of determining future allotments to have been planted to tobacco on the farm from which such allotment is transferred and the production pursuant to the lease and transfer shall not be taken into account in establishing allotments for subsequent years for the farm to which such allotment is transferred.

"When the committee was considering legislation to authorize the sale of allotments for Fire-cured, Dark Air-cured, and Virginia Sun-cured tobacco, it was felt that the sale of allotment from a farm subject to a mortgage or other

TO REPEAL SECTION 1727 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO POSTAGE ACCOUNTING

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 17024) to repeal section 1727 of title 18, United States Code, so as to permit prosecution of postal employees for failure to remit postage due collections, under the postal embezzlement statute, section 1711 of title 18, United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 17024

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 1727 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby repealed; and

(b) The table of contents for chapter 83 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom

"1727. Postage accounting."

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect in any way any prosecution for any offense occurring prior to the date of enactment of such Act.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 17024. The purpose of this bill is to repeal section 1727 of title 18, United States Code, so as to permit prosecution under section 1711 of title 18 where postal employees have failed to remit their postage-due collections.

At present, when a postal employee fails to remit his postage-due collections, both section 1727 and section 1711 apply. Section 1711 says that a person found guilty of this crime "shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount or value of the money or property embezzled," or shall be "imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both; but if the amount or value thereof does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned no more than 1 year, or both."

On the other hand, section 1727 says that the person found guilty of the same crime "shall be fined no more than \$50."

Thus, the question arises as to which penalty the court might impose. This is a serious question in view of the fact that in some cases as much as \$10,000 has been embezzled. Where one statute says that the court may not punish the defendant in excess of a \$50 fine, and another statute says that for the same crime the court may not punish the defendant in excess of a 10-year prison sentence and/or a more severe fine, it follows that the only way that the court can obey both statutes is by imposing the lesser penalty. This principle applies in other areas of the law. For example, when a plaintiff seeks to bring a lawsuit, and finds that there are two statutes of limitation that apply, he, of course, must obey them both, the shorter as well as the longer.

Since the courts have followed this principle in postal embezzlement cases, this legislation becomes necessary. By eliminating the lower limitation, the court becomes free to impose the appropriate penalty.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTEREST RATES ON LOANS AND MORTGAGES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14796) to change the provision with respect to the maximum rate of interest permitted on loans and mortgages insured under title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 3017, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Maryland if this limitation or ceiling for interest rates is for all time to come? And if the answer is in the affirmative, will the legislation or committee then reduce the ceiling at a subsequent time should our economy stabilize and interest rates in general decline?

Mr. GARMATZ. I would say the answer is "yes."

Mr. HALL. The answer is "yes" to both questions?

Would it require additional legislation to lower the interest rate subsequently?

Mr. GARMATZ. No. The administration of the Merchant Marine Administration has the right to lower the rates if necessary.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 3017

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1104(a) (5) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(5) shall secure bonds, notes, or other obligations bearing interest (exclusive of premium charges for insurance, and service charges, if any) at rates not to exceed such per centum per annum on the principal obligation outstanding as the Secretary of Commerce determines to be reasonable, taking into account the range of interest rates prevailing in the private market for similar loans and the risks assumed by the Department of Commerce;"

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 14796) was laid on the table.

CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2452) to provide for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Crab

Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 2452

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the obtaining or retaining of exclusive jurisdiction or any other measure of legislative jurisdiction by the United States over lands or interests therein which have been or shall hereafter be acquired as part of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois shall not be required. The Secretary of the Interior may relinquish to the State of Illinois such measure of legislative jurisdiction as he may deem desirable over any lands or interests in the said refuge that are under his immediate jurisdiction, custody, or control. Such relinquishment of jurisdiction on the part of the United States shall be indicated by filing a notice thereof in such manner as may be prescribed for this purpose by the laws of the State of Illinois, and unless and until a notice is filed in accordance with such State laws, or with the Governor if the laws of such State do not prescribe another manner, it shall be conclusively presumed that no transfer of jurisdiction pursuant to this Act has taken place, nor shall any transfer of legislative jurisdiction pursuant to this Act take place unless and until the State of Illinois has accepted jurisdiction in such manner as its laws may provide. Upon a relinquishment by the United States of all of its legislative jurisdiction over said refuge to the State of Illinois, the State thereafter shall, with respect to such area, exercise the same jurisdiction which it would have had if legislative jurisdiction over such area had never been in the United States.

SEC. 2. Any civil or criminal process, lawfully issued by competent authority of the State of Illinois or political subdivision thereof may be served and executed within any area of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge under the exclusive, partial, or concurrent jurisdiction of the United States to the same extent and with the same effect as though such area were not subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to affect the rights of authorized officers of the Federal Government or of any department or agency thereof to issue rules and regulations at any time for the purpose of preventing interference with the carrying out of Federal functions.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. In the interest of good law enforcement and in behalf of convenience for the visitor who enjoys the fine facilities at the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, this legislation is needed.

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge—located in the State of Illinois—comprises approximately 43,000 acres of land over which uniform Federal and State jurisdiction does not exist. The northeastern portion of the refuge, consisting of approximately 21,000 acres of land, was formerly administered by the War Department as the Illinois ordnance plant. Exclusive legislative jurisdiction of these lands was accepted by the United States from the State in 1942. Such jurisdiction continues to be vested in the United States and cannot be relinquished except by an act of Congress.

Except for a small area of about 20 acres acquired by the Department of the Army, the remainder of the refuge area,

of approximately 21,500 acres in the western half of the refuge, was acquired from 1933 to 1935 by the Resettlement Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The United States has something less than exclusive legislative jurisdiction over this area.

The act of August 5, 1947 (61 Stat. 770) transferred to the Secretary of the Interior—for administration, development, and disposition—the 43,000 acres of land, now known as the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.

As to land in the exclusive legislative jurisdiction area, only Federal laws are applicable, and criminal laws may be enforced only by Federal authorities and in Federal courts. In the rest of the refuge—as in other refuges and most other federally owned areas—State laws not inconsistent with Federal purposes are applicable and are enforced by State authorities, supplemented by Federal laws and regulations which are enforced by Federal authorities.

Various law-enforcement problems involving both capital offenses and minor crimes have arisen out of the existence of the mixed jurisdiction of this refuge.

Some examples of the problem are: Hunting, fishing, and trapping are permitted on various parts of the refuge by Federal regulations, which in all instances require that the hunter, fisherman, or trapper comply with State laws and regulations, and State licensing requirements. However, State officials lack authority to prosecute violations occurring on the portion of the refuge subject to exclusive jurisdiction.

In 1961, an employee of one of the industries in the area was involved in an automobile accident on the portion of the refuge subject to exclusive legislative jurisdiction. Illinois State police endeavored to prosecute the employee for not having in his possession a motor vehicle operator's license. They were unsuccessful because of lack of jurisdiction.

A motor grader owned by a contractor—who was building a public highway through the portion of the refuge subject to exclusive legislative jurisdiction—was sabotaged in 1958. The State police refused to investigate because the crime occurred on an area subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Thus, it was necessary to call in the FBI. Such action could have been avoided had the State possessed legislative jurisdiction over the area.

There would be no additional cost to the Federal Government in the event this legislation is enacted.

In fact, it is estimated by the Department of the Interior that its enactment should result in a savings of time and manpower on the part of refuge personnel and, at times, that of other Federal law-enforcement officers.

I urge passage. Thank you.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZE COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO CONTROL CERTAIN LIVESTOCK DISEASES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 16451) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 16451

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in carrying out operations or measures to prevent or retard, suppress, or control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Central America where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the several governments of Central America shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands and properties in each nation and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the several governments of Central America, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and for the employment of civilian nationals of the several nations of Central America.

SEC. 3. The governments of Central America, for the purposes of this Act, mean the governments for those countries located between the Republic of Columbia and the Republic of Mexico.

SEC. 4. In carrying out this Act the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to cooperate with other public and private organizations and individuals.

SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF CERTAIN TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 17002) to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 17002

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (b) of section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1318(b)), be amended by changing the second condition to read as follows: "(2) no transfer other than by lease of an allotment or quota from a farm subject to a mortgage or other lien shall be permitted unless the transfer is agreed to by the lienholders;"

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, following "other than by" insert "annual".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR PREPARATION OF A ROLL OF PERSONS OF CALIFORNIA INDIAN DESCENT AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN JUDGMENT FUNDS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10911) to provide for preparation of a roll of persons of California Indian descent who are eligible to share in the distribution of certain judgment funds and for a referendum on the compromise settlement in consolidated dockets Nos. 31, 37, 80, 80-D, and 347, Indian Claims Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to interrogate one of the sponsors of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JOHNSON] reserves the right to object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to have one of the sponsors tell the House how much money will be available for distribution to the Indians of California.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. There will be available as of this time—and of course the interest is accumulating every day—\$30.2 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. That would be the total amount available for distribution?

Mr. ASPINALL. As of this time, but the interest is accumulating on that amount daily.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. The next question is that if a roll is taken as to the number of Indians entitled to share in this distribution, approximately how many Indians would be involved? What would be the total number that the gentleman would expect to be enrolled?

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague will yield once again, the exact number, of

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 16451

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate
- 4 with the several governments of Central America in carrying
- 5 out operations or measures to prevent or retard, suppress, or
- 6 control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest
- 7 in Central America where he deems such action necessary to
- 8 protect the livestock and related industries of the United
- 9 States. In performing the operations or measures herein

1 authorized, the several governments of Central America shall
2 be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such
3 operations or measures on all lands and properties in each
4 nation and for such other facilities and means as in the dis-
5 cretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The
6 measure and character of cooperation carried out under this
7 Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the
8 several governments of Central America, including the ex-
9 penditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act,
10 shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agri-
11 culture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this
12 Act shall be made through and in consultation with the
13 Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act is
14 in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of
15 existing law.

16 SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated
17 pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire
18 of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and
19 binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January
20 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
21 U.S.C. 111), and for the employment of civilian nationals
22 of the several nations of Central America.

23 SEC. 3. The governments of Central America, for the
24 purposes of this Act, mean the governments for those coun-

1 tries located between the Republic of Colombia and the
2 Republic of Mexico.

3 SEC. 4. In carrying out this Act the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture is further authorized to cooperate with other public
5 and private organizations and individuals.

6 SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such
7 sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 3, 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

U. S. K-10421
TCA MA

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

JUNE 4, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

June 19, 1968

SENATE

13. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 17320, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. (S. Rept. 1268). p. S7441
14. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 14907, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act. p. S7430
15. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 16703, the military construction bill, which includes funds for payment of the debt to the Commodity Credit Corp. for foreign currencies used in prior years to construct military family housing overseas. pp. S7463-75
16. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16451, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with governments of Central America in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. p. D572
17. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17002, relating to conditions imposed in the transfer of certain tobacco acreage allotments. p. D572
18. WORLD FARM CENTER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. Con. Res. 413, to further advance international agriculture through the concept of a world farm center. p. D572
19. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, and H. R. 17354, the Department of the Interior, and related agencies appropriation bill, 1969. p. D572
20. COFFEE. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the International Coffee Agreement of 1968. p. D573
21. COTTON. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without recommendation and with comments on the foreign policy implications of S. 1975, to exclude from import quota extra-long-staple cotton received from countries which have severed diplomatic relations with the U.S. during the year prior to enactment. p. D573
22. POVERTY. Sen. Young, Ohio, deplored poverty in America and welcomed "the poor people and the representatives of the poor people" to Washington. pp. S7434-5
23. TRADEMARKS. Received from Treasury a proposed bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide an exemption from the restrictions of the trademark laws; to the Judiciary Committee. p. S7441

24. HEALTH; SAFETY. Sen. Yarborough inserted HEW Assistant Secretary Lee's testimony on the occupational safety and health bill. pp. S7444-6
25. TAXATION. Sen. Smathers urged "the immediate adoption of the conference report" on the 10-percent surtax and the \$6 billion expenditure reduction measure. pp. S7446-8
26. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Smathers praised U. S. participation in the special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund. pp. S7452-3
27. CONSUMER PROTECTION. Sen. Magnuson inserted an article "Can Better Systems Be Devised to Handle Consumer Complaints?" pp. S7455-7
28. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. By unanimous consent, it was agreed that on Fri., June 21, if the House has adopted the conference report on the proposed Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, Senate will proceed to its consideration. p. S7476
29. ADJOURNED until 9 a.m., Fri., June 21. p. S7476

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

30. GRAPES. Rep. Mathias, Calif., inserted a telegram calling attention to a boycott of Calif. grapes by AFL-CIO and chain store organizations. p. E5587
31. PURCHASING. Rep. Thompson, Ga., inserted GAO figures on Government-wide purchasing, with emphasis on contracts awarded by competitive bidding, and stated that the shown results are a "disgrace to the American taxpayer." pp. E5591-5
32. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Eckhardt expressed opposition to certain provisions of the surcharge tax expenditure cut package. pp. E5602-3
33. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Fraser inserted a statement opposing the imposition of import quotas. pp. E5605-7
Rep. Fisher stated that the "trade policy of this country is due for a thorough review" and inserted a statement of review together with recommendations of new directions. pp. E5626-8
34. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Rep. Gonzalez inserted his testimony in support of the bill to extend the Defense Production Act. pp. E5608-9
35. HUNGER. Rep. Horton said that hunger is an American national emergency and must be treated as a national problem, with the accompanying Federal initiative, and with emergency measures. p. E5615
36. PERSONNEL. Rep. Leggett expressed support for the proposed Civil Service Retirement Modernization Act of 1968. p. E5619

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 24, 1968
For actions of June 21, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 107

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....20	Flag.....11	Pay costs.....8
Agricultural program.....1	Food for freedom.....4	Personnel.....14,25
Animal research.....12	Foot-and-mouth disease...9	Pollution.....15,16
Appropriations.....8,26	Foreign trade....10,19,24	Public Law 480.....4
Buildings.....2	Forest Service.....8	Revolving fund.....14,25
CCC.....5	Health.....15	School lunches.....8
Claims.....26	Highways.....26	Supergrades.....14,25
Coffee.....6	Holidays.....11	Supplemental
Consumer protection.....15	Housing.....23	appropriations.....8
Cotton.....10	Hunger.....21	Taxation.....1
County committees.....3	Lands.....9	Tobacco.....9
Economy.....22	Migratory labor.....17	Trade.....13
Expenditures.....1	Military construction...5	Transportation.....7
Extension service.....27	Oceanography.....18	World Farm Center.....9

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported second supplemental appropriation and Interior appropriation bills. Senate agreed to conference report on revenue-expenditure control bill. Senate committee reported foot-and-mouth disease bill and bill to lease tobacco allotments without clearance. Senate committee reported International Coffee Agreement and bill to prohibit certain cotton imports. Senate committee reported supergrades bill. Senate disagreed to House amendments to Public Law 480 and appointed conferees.

SENATE

1. TAXATION. Agreed to, 64-16, the conference report on H. R. 15414, the proposed Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 (pp. S7562-4, S7480-508). For provisions see Digest 106.

During the debate on the conference report Sen. Morse said that tax reform is what the American farmer needs and said that one of the reasons for migration of farmers to urban areas is the effect of what the vertical monopoly development

is doing to American agriculture (pp. S7485-6); and Sen. McGovern said that as much as \$400 million in tax revenues are now escaping because people and corporations are making income on nonfarm operations and are using agriculture as a means of reducing taxable income (pp. S7487-8). Sen. Javits listed ways to accommodate a \$6 billion expenditure cut mentioning "the \$7 billion agricultural program" (p. S7500).

2. BUILDINGS. Conferees were appointed on S. 222, to insure that public buildings financed with Federal funds are so designed and constructed as to be accessible to the physically handicapped (p. S7522). House conferees have not been appointed.
3. COUNTY COMMITTEES. Concurred in House amendments to S. 1028, to extend certain benefits to former employees of county committees (p. S7522). For provisions see Digest 83. This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FOOD FOR FREEDOM. Conferees were appointed on S. 2986, to extend Public Law 480 for 3 years. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. S7522-3
5. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 16703, the military construction bill, which includes funds for payment of the debt to the Commodity Credit Corp. for foreign currencies used in prior years to construct military family housing overseas. pp. S7509, S7529-55
6. COFFEE. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without reservation the International Coffee Agreement, 1968. p. S7556
7. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the Transportation Department a proposed bill to unify and consolidate the rules for navigation of the waters of the United States; to the Commerce Committee. p. S7555
8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 17754, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1275) (p. S7756). A table reflecting the items for the Forest Service is attached to this Digest.
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments on June 19 during recess H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 which includes \$32 million for the school lunch program for fiscal year 1969. The bill also includes items for defense, increased pay costs for Federal employees, and grants to states for public assistance (S. Rept. 1269) (p. S7480). For a table reflecting committee action on the bill see Digest 106.
9. TOBACCO; LANDS, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; WORLD FARM CENTER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills: H. R. 17002, without amendment, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to permit the transfer of tobacco allotments by lease without clearance from lienholders (S. Rept. 1270). H. R. 16065, without amendment, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States conditions in deeds conveying certain lands to Iowa (S. Rept. 1272). H. R. 16451, without amendment, to authorize cooperation with the several governments of Central America in the prevention and control of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest (S. Rept. 1273).

Calendar No. 1252

90TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1273

COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO CONTROL FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

JUNE 21 (legislative day, JUNE 19), 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 16451]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 16451) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

This bill authorizes cooperation with Central American countries (and other public and private organizations and individuals) to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest when necessary to protect the U.S. livestock industry. Similar authority is now provided by 21 U.S.C. 114b with respect to cooperation with Mexico. Annual cost is estimated at \$135,000.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The bill is further explained in the following letter from the Department of Agriculture requesting its enactment:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1968.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress, a draft bill entitled "To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several Governments of Central

America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest."

The bill would provide the authority for this Department to cooperate with the Governments of the Central American nations in the conduct of operations or measures necessary to prevent or retard, suppress or control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. These measures are necessary to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest into Central and North America from South America.

Although Central America is presently free of foot-and-mouth disease, the Government of Colombia on April 21, 1966, nullified a covenant under which strict preventive and quarantine measures were carried out in the Choco region in Colombia between the Atrato River and Panama. The quarantine measures were conducted cooperatively among Colombia, Panama, and the International Regional Organization for Crops and Animal Sanitation (OIRSA), an organization representing Central American countries. The recent spread of foot-and-mouth disease to the border regions of Colombia presents an immediate danger of spreading the disease to countries to the north, including the United States. Experience with this disease clearly demonstrates that only prompt, efficient, and effective operations can prevent the rapid spread among livestock. Once spread occurs, it becomes a tremendous technical and economic effort to eradicate the disease.

Under the proposal, a Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease would be established similar to that which exists with Mexico. This would permit experienced personnel of the Department to provide technical and field assistance in the recognition of foot-and-mouth disease and other vesicular diseases. Rapid detection and prompt corrective action are fundamental to a program for prevention of foot-and-mouth disease. Any outbreak and spread of the disease in Central America presents a highly dangerous threat of spread into Mexico and beyond into the United States where substantial sums have been spent to eradicate foot-and-mouth diseases.

The Central American countries are doing everything possible to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease. Each nation has contributed financial support to expand activities including military patrols and animal inspectors along the Colombian-Panamanian border. Strict prohibitions are enforced against the importation of animals and animal byproducts from foot-and-mouth disease affected countries. Violators are punished severely. Nevertheless, the ministers of agriculture for Central American countries recognize that a regional program specifically directed against foot and mouth is needed. These nations have requested this Department to join in a cooperative prevention effort by providing trained and experienced personnel operating under an organization similar to that presently existing with the Republic of Mexico. The Central American countries have pledged the contribution of manpower, equipment, facilities, supplies, etc., toward the support of such an organization. Based on meetings with representatives of the Central American countries, this Department is convinced of the dedicated efforts of these countries to every possible measure to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease.

It is contemplated that the following minimum activities would be involved:

(a) Conduct continuing field surveys for vesicular diseases (disease similar to foot and mouth).

(b) Investigate reports of vesicular diseases.

(c) Collect diagnostic materials for laboratory tests, when needed.

(d) Organize livestock owners to report all symptoms suspicious of a vesicular disease.

(e) Develop a practical plan for the immediate eradication of foot-and-mouth disease if it ever occurs and train official veterinarians in the use of this plan.

(f) Develop informational materials to inform the livestock owners of the dangers of foot-and-mouth disease and other exotic diseases of economic importance.

There is currently a scarcity of animal products in the human diet in Central America and Panama. We are even more concerned about the future need for animal protein. The human population is increasing at a greater rate than the ability to produce animal protein. The proposed foot-and-mouth disease prevention program is designed to protect the livestock industry in Central America and Panama from the devastation of foot-and-mouth disease, and thereby protect the social and economic benefits the area is obtaining from livestock improvement programs financed for the most part from international sources.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would necessitate additional appropriations of approximately \$135,000 annually.

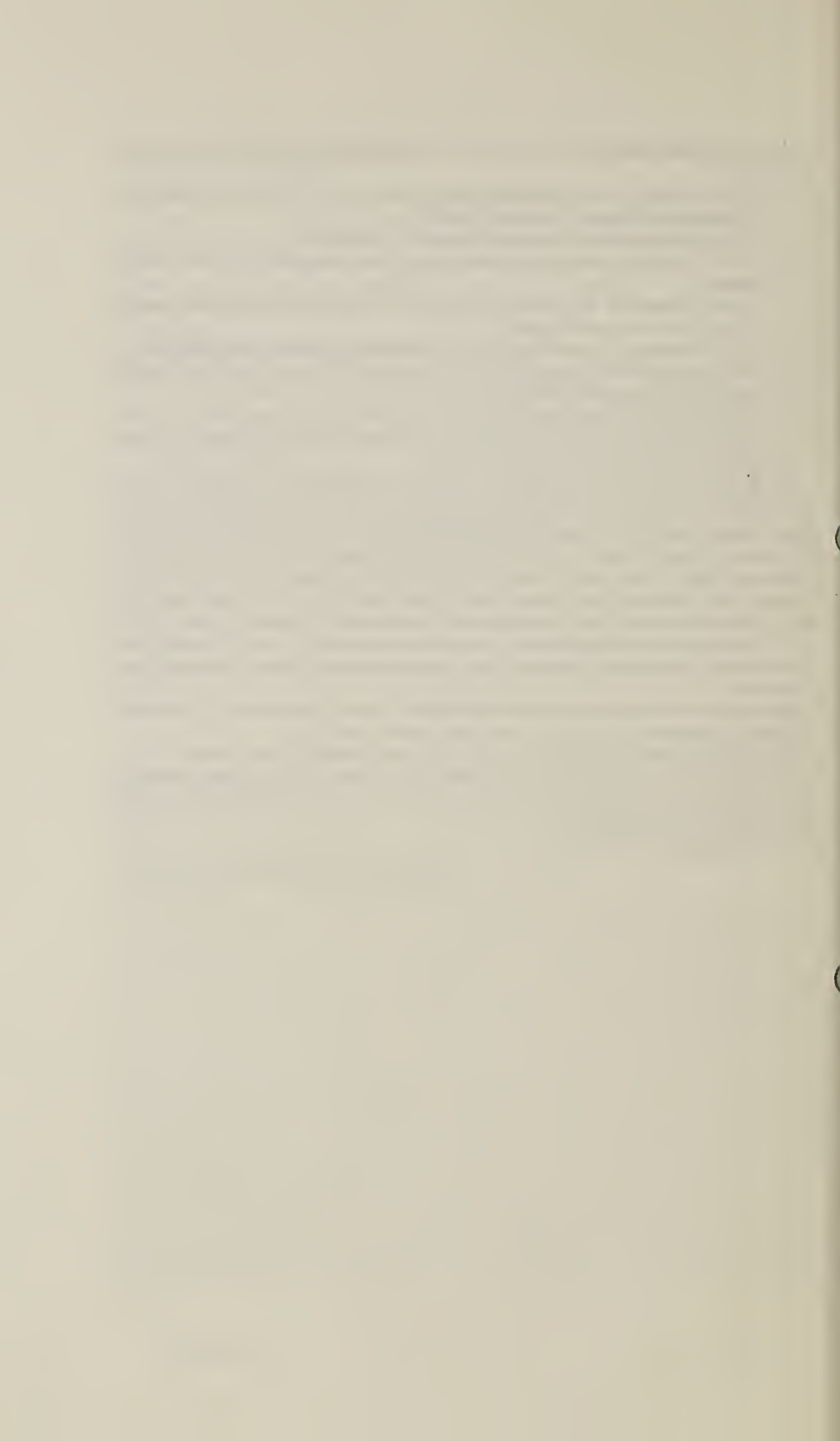
A similar letter is being sent to the President of the Senate.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

○



Calendar No. 1252

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 16451

[Report No. 1273]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 21 (legislative day, JUNE 19), 1968

Reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, without amendment

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to coöperate
4 with the several governments of Central America in carrying
5 out operations or measures to prevent or retard, suppress, or
6 control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest
7 in Central America where he deems such action necessary to
8 protect the livestock and related industries of the United
9 States. In performing the operations or measures herein

1 authorized, the several governments of Central America shall
2 be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such
3 operations or measures on all lands and properties in each
4 nation and for such other facilities and means as in the dis-
5 cretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The
6 measure and character of cooperation carried out under this
7 Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the
8 several governments of Central America, including the ex-
9 penditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act,
10 shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agri-
11 culture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this
12 Act shall be made through and in consultation with the
13 Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act is
14 in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of
15 existing law.

16 SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated
17 pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire
18 of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and
19 binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January
20 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
21 U.S.C. 111), and for the employment of civilian nationals
22 of the several nations of Central America.

23 SEC. 3. The governments of Central America, for the
24 purposes of this Act, mean the governments for those coun-

1 tries located between the Republic of Colombia and the
2 Republic of Mexico.

3 SEC. 4. In carrying out this Act the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture is further authorized to cooperate with other public
5 and private organizations and individuals.

6 SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such
7 sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 3, 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

JUNE 4, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 21 (legislative day, **JUNE 19**), 1968

Reported without amendment

Senate

June 24, 1968

- 3 -

11. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 16429, to provide for the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior of certain lands and interests in lands in Grand and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado, in exchange for certain lands within the national forests of Colorado. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S7601-2
12. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 16703, the military construction bill, which includes funds for payment of the debt to the Commodity Credit Corp. for foreign currencies used in prior years to construct military family housing overseas. pp. S7618-53, S7655-8
13. HOLIDAYS. Passed without amendment H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, to become effective Jan. 1, 1971. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S7588-9
14. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 17002, to permit the transfer of tobacco allotments by lease without clearance from lienholders. This bill will now be sent to the President (p. S7668). See Digest 94 for provisions.
15. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. R. 16451, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S7668
16. ANIMAL RESEARCH. Passed as reported H. R. 3639, to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs. p. S7666
17. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Passed as reported H. R. 16819, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to extend the authorization of grants to States for the rehabilitation services, to broaden the scope of goods and services available under that act for the handicapped. pp. S7666-7
18. WORLD FARM CENTER. Agreed to/H. Con. Res. 413, to endorse the concept of World Farm Center. At the request of Sen. Mansfield the following excerpt from the committee report was inserted: "The World Farm Center is to be located southeast of Ontario, Calif. It will operate an international agricultural information documentation center, demonstration centers with actual working prototypes of a dairy, meat processing plants, canneries, bakery, and other exhibits showing activities allied with producing and readying agricultural products for market." p. S7668
19. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 17268, to extend the Defense Production Act. p. D590
20. HIGHWAYS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3418, authorizing funds for the Federal-aid highway program for fiscal years 1970-71. p. D591

Sen. Jackson alerted the Senate to an "anticonservation amendment" to the highway authorization bill now pending before the House Public Works Committee. pp. S7611-3

21. CONSERVATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted an article relative to the need to preserve Big Thicket through the creation of a Big Thicket National Park, Tex. pp. S7603-5
22. HEALTH; SAFETY. Sen. Yarborough inserted an editorial calling for occupational safety regulations at the national level. p. S7603
23. RURAL-URBAN BALANCE. Sen. Sparkman stated "more jobs and larger payrolls in rural America are the cornerstones of a proper rural-urban balance" and commended SBA's rural renewal program. p. S7613
24. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Mansfield inserted Sen. Bartlett's explanation for his vote against the conference report on the revenue and expenditure control bill. pp. S7608-9
25. HOUSING. Sen. Bayh called attention to a new housing construction process developed by the Midwest Applied Science Corp. and inserted a news release on the subject. pp. H7605-8

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

26. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Several Reps. spoke in favor of the revenue-expenditure control "package" and others opposed it. pp. E5741-2, E5757, E5758-9, E5772-3, E5783, E5792-3
27. COTTON; FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Mahon stated that cotton is one of our most important export commodities, and inserted the report of the Cotton Trade Mission to Europe. pp. E5752-5
Rep. Gathings expressed need to expand markets for American-grown cotton. pp. E5800-1
28. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Zwach said that farmers need to "unite on common grounds in order to intensify and strengthen their voice in a largely urbanized Congress." pp. E5757-8
29. HUNGER; FOOD. Rep. Zablocki praised the development and large-scale use of a protein-rich blended food product known as CSM. pp. E5769-71
Rep. Gonzalez inserted an article, "Why Must There Be Hunger?" pp. E5776-7
30. OPINION POLL. Rep. Cohelan inserted the results of a questionnaire, including items of interest to this Department. pp. E5773-4
31. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Rep. Miller inserted an article recommending adoption of the metric system. pp. E5777-8

and insert "1972."; on page 3, line 16, after "(14)" insert "and by striking out '1965' and inserting in lieu thereof '1969'."; on page 4, after line 16, strike out:

(d) Whenever the Secretary determines that the amount allotted to a State or States under subsection (a) (1) of this section for any fiscal year is not sufficient for such State to carry out the purposes of this section in such State and that such State will be able to use additional amounts during such year, he shall increase such State's allotment to the extent that he deems necessary. The amount of such increase shall be derived by reducing the allotments proportionately of such other States as he may select, giving due regard to each of such other States' needs in carrying out the purposes of this section.

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

(d) Whenever the Secretary determines that any amount of an allotment to a State for any fiscal year will not be utilized by such State in carrying out the purposes of this section, he shall make such amount available for carrying out the purposes of this section to one or more other States which he determines will be able to use additional amounts during such year for carrying out such purposes. Any amount made available to a State for any fiscal year pursuant to the preceding sentence shall, for purposes of this Act, be regarded as an increase in such State's allotment (as determined under the preceding provisions of this section) for such year.

On page 5, line 18, after the word "by" insert "(A)"; in line 19, after the word "shall," strike out "and" and insert "(B)"; in line 20, after the word "grants", insert "(C) inserting in clause (1) thereof after 'several States' the following: ", and problems related to the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded, and (D)"; in line 22, after the amendment just above stated, strike out "and by"; on page 6, line 7, after "June 30," strike out "1974," and insert "1972."; on page 7, after line 3, insert:

(2) The second sentence of section 4(a) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by striking out "vocational rehabilitation" and inserting in lieu thereof "vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped or to the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded".

On page 12, line 1, after the word "orthotic" strike out "devices;" and insert "devices, (iv) eye glasses and visual services as prescribed by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye or by an optometrist;"; on page 14, line 20, after the word "buildings" strike out "and of buildings constructed with payments made under section 2," on page 16, line 11, after the word "and", strike out "17" and insert "16"; in line 12, after the word "new" strike out "buildings and" and insert "buildings,"; in line 13, after the word "buildings," insert "initial equipment of such new buildings or newly acquired buildings, and initial staffing thereof (for a period not to exceed four years and three months),"; on page 17, line 13, after "June 30, 1970", insert "and"; in line 14, after "June 30," strike out "1971, and \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972," and insert "1971,"; in line 17, after the word "thereof" strike out "'1974'" and insert "'1973'"; on page 19, line 10, after

"June 30, 1970," insert "and"; in line 11, after "June 30," strike out "1971, and \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972" and insert "1971,"; and on page 26, at the beginning of line 5, "such sums as may be required"; and insert "not to exceed the sum of \$1,000,000."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I have the honor to submit to the Senate the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968, H.R. 16819. This legislation was approved by the House of Representatives by a vote of 335 yeas and no nays. Nor was there a dissenting vote in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare when the measure was approved.

H.R. 16819 would extend the authorization for appropriations for the basic program of grants to States under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. A minimum State allotment of \$1 million would be provided for and States would be permitted to use up to 10 percent of their funds, on a matching basis, for the construction of rehabilitation facilities. The Federal share under section 2 would be increased from 75 percent to 80 percent, effective July 1, 1969. The authorization for appropriations would be \$700 million for 1971.

FOR CONSTRUCTION SAME MATCHING AS
HILL-BURTON

The legislation would extend the authorization for appropriations under section 3 of the act for grants to States for innovation of vocational rehabilitation services. Reallotment of funds to the States would be authorized. The authorization for appropriations would be \$3.2 million for 1969, \$6 million for 1970, and \$10 million for 1971. The authorization for appropriations under section 4 of the act for grants for special projects under this section would be expanded to include projects with industry for training the handicapped, grants for training manpower for agencies serving the handicapped, grants for developing new career opportunities for the handicapped, and grants that would contribute to the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded. The authorization for appropriations would be \$80 million for 1969, \$115 million for 1970, and \$140 million for 1971.

H.R. 16819 would also extend the authorizations for appropriations for the construction rehabilitation facilities under section 12 of the act and for rehabilitation facilities improvement under section 13 of the act. Both of these sections were added by the 1965 amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. The combined authorizations for appropriations total \$20 million for 1969, \$40 million for 1970 and \$60 million for 1971.

A new section 15 of the act would provide for vocational evaluation and work adjustment services for the handicapped and other individuals disadvantaged by reason of youth, advanced age, and other conditions that constitute a barrier to employment. The authorization for appropriations would be \$50 million for 1969, \$75 million for 1970, and \$100 million for 1971.

FORMULA POPULATION AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Finally, the legislation would increase the amount authorized to be appropriated

for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped to \$1 million per year.

In approving H.R. 16819 the committee adopted several amendments to the measure as passed by the House of Representatives. First of all, the legislation as reported limits the authorizations for appropriations to fiscal year 1971. As passed by the House, the authorizations extended through fiscal year 1972. The elimination of the year 1972 deletes the authority for the total appropriation of \$1,060,000,000.

HOUSE PASSES \$2,500,000

Another amendment proposed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and adopted by the committee would include expenditures for initial staffing within the 10-percent limitation on construction under section 2 grants.

Under existing law, the special project grants authorized under section 4 of the act for research, demonstrations, and training may only be awarded for projects related to vocational rehabilitation. The proposed amendment would permit the financing of projects for the rehabilitation of mentally retarded individuals. This amendment does not result in any additional authorization for appropriations.

The committee also adopted an amendment to provide for the use of the services of optometrists in vocational rehabilitation programs through an amendment to the definition of "vocational rehabilitation services."

As passed by the House, H.R. 16819 authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to reduce funds allocated to States under section 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, giving "due regard" to their needs for the funds, in order to provide additional amounts to other States to finance approved projects. An amendment adopted by the committee would make it mandatory that the Secretary determine that a State would not utilize its allotment of funds prior to transfer to another State.

Mr. President, this legislation is endorsed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, by the National Rehabilitation Association, the American Optometric Association, the National Federation of the Blind, and the American Foundation for the Blind.

As I mentioned earlier, H.R. 16819 was approved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 335 yeas to no nays. There was not a dissenting vote when the legislation was approved by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I urge the Senate to approve H.R. 16819.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 1249, to and including Calendar No. 1254.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TOBACCO MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS

The bill (H.R. 17002) to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1270), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would remove the statutory requirement for consent of the lienholder to a 1-year lease of a Fire-cured, Dark Air-cured, or Virginia Sun-cured tobacco allotment. Such consent is not deemed necessary where the lease is for 1 year only, and has proved troublesome and expensive to farmers desiring to make such leases. For transfers for periods exceeding 1 year the lienholder's consent would still be required, leases for other kinds of tobacco being on an annual basis only.

Enactment of the bill should result in no additional cost to the Government.

WORLD FARM CENTER

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 413) to endorse the concept of World Farm Center was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas the business of agriculture is a basic industry vital to the economy and sustenance of the United States of America and the entire world; and

Whereas the development of techniques, research, and procedures for the improvement of the agricultural industry is necessary for the well-being of the farmers and consumers of farm products; and

Whereas World Farm Center advocates from all segments of the agribusiness industry are cooperating in the founding of a World Farm Center at Ontario, San Bernardino County, California, as a service organization which is designed to—

- (1) serve as an agricultural "clearing-house" and marketing information center;
- (2) encourage, assist, and cooperate in agricultural research programs with universities, governmental agricultural agencies, and private agencies;
- (3) develop the site of World Farm Center as a manufacturing and/or demonstration and display center for all types of agricultural machinery and equipment;
- (4) establish prototype agricultural enterprises for display and production;
- (5) establish a convention center for agricultural organization meetings;
- (6) engage in other service and educational functions which will advance the agricultural industry;
- (7) establish a center for offices or companies, associations, governmental and others; and
- (8) improve public relations between agriculture and the general public: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the concept of World Farm Center be endorsed as a means of furthering the advance of national and international agriculture without any cost or obligation on the part of the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1271), explaining the purposes of the concurrent resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION

This resolution endorses the concept of World Farm Center. It does not involve any cost, contribution, or sponsorship by the Federal Government.

The World Farm Center is to be located southeast of Ontario, Calif. It will operate an international agricultural information documentation center, demonstration centers with actual working prototypes of a dairy, meat processing plants, canneries, bakery, and other exhibits showing activities allied with producing and readying agricultural products for market.

The preamble was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 16065) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States conditions in deeds conveying certain lands to the State of Iowa, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The bill (H.R. 16451) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1273), explaining the purpose of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill authorizes cooperation with Central American countries (and other public and private organizations and individuals) to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest when necessary to protect the U.S. livestock industry. Similar authority is now provided by 21 U.S.C. 114b with respect to cooperation with Mexico. Annual cost is estimated at \$135,000.

COAST GUARD OFFICERS

The bill (H.R. 16127) to increase the limitation on the number of officers for the Coast Guard was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1274), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to raise the limitation on the maximum number of officers, excluding commissioned warrant officers, on active duty which could be authorized for the U.S. Coast Guard from 4,000 to 5,000, by amendment of section 42 of title 14 of the United States Code.

In 1966, a similar bill was presented by the Coast Guard by which the authorized officer strength was increased from 3,500 to 4,000, and at that time it was believed that this ceiling would be adequate for at least 5 years thereafter. However, since that time, the Coast Guard has been transferred into the Department of Transportation from the Treasury Department and some additional officers are serving in various capacities within the Department. In addition, since the enactment of the 1966 legislation, the Navy has transferred jurisdiction over all large icebreakers to the Coast Guard, and it has been necessary to provide crews for these vessels.

With respect to the operations in Southeast Asia, 26 82-foot vessels were transferred to that area and whereas they operated in the United States without a commissioned officer aboard, their new duties require two officers per vessel. At the same time, a loran system has been established in that area and, in addition, five of the high-endurance cutters are on active service there. The result has been an increased requirement for officers to staff the loran stations and to supply sufficient officer strength to permit efficient operation in that area.

The net result has been that with these additional requirements, the presently authorized ceiling will be insufficient to accommodate the commissioning of all the graduates of the Coast Guard Academy and other officer candidates this year. The added responsibilities given to the Coast Guard in a number of fields require additional staffing and the committee believes that this bill is essential for the proper operation of the organization.

It should be pointed out that this legislation in no sense grants a blank check to the Coast Guard to increase its officer personnel, since the ultimate control over the number of officers lies with the Appropriations Committees which determine the amounts available for their support.

The committee carefully considered the matter and believes that with the additional functions continually being transferred to the Coast Guard that its future efficient operation demands adequate responsible personnel.

The ceiling proposed by this bill should be sufficient to meet the needs of the Coast Guard for a period of 5 years or more in the future.

COST OF LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation would not in itself actually increase the number of officers on active duty but would only authorize increases in the number of officers as program and personnel strength increases are authorized through the annual budget and appropriation processes. Therefore, there is no cost associated directly with this bill.

AMENDMENT OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

The bill (H.R. 14910) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to give the Federal Communications Commission authority to prescribe regulations for the manufacture, import, sale, shipment, or use of devices which cause harmful interference to radio reception was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1276), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:



Public Law 90-388
90th Congress, H. R. 16451
July 6, 1968

An Act

82 STAT. 294

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in carrying out operations or measures to prevent or retard, suppress, or control, or to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Central America where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the several governments of Central America shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands and properties in each nation and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the several governments of Central America, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

U. S.-Central
America.
Livestock dis-
ease control.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111), and for the employment of civilian nationals of the several nations of Central America.

28 Stat. 622;
40 Stat. 1270.

SEC. 3. The governments of Central America, for the purposes of this Act, mean the governments for those countries located between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Mexico.

SEC. 4. In carrying out this Act the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to cooperate with other public and private organizations and individuals.

SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. Appropriation.

Approved July 6, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1422 (Comm. on Agriculture).
SENATE REPORT No. 1273 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):

June 3: Considered and passed House.
June 24: Considered and passed Senate.

1168 A
74

3

3540 E

U.S.D.A.
SEA/TIS
LAW LIBRARY
ROOM 1406 SOUTH
WASHINGTON D.C. 20250